THE Bombay Guzette.

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,436, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For Half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 9
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers		0 8

As the pre-payments of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired since the previous fortnight, and is known to be of interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S Frigate built Ship GLORIANA, T.G. VAILS, Commander, will sail on the 25th November next; has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. BROAD, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail about the middle of December.

For Passage, apply to Captain BROAD, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Expected to sail about the middle of next month.)

THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1160 Tons Register, a favorite ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For rate of Freight or passage apply to Captain BROWN on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.
Bombay, November 7th 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 20th December. Will call on the Coast if sufficient inducements offer.

MESSRS. T. & W. Smith's Fine Ship GOSFORTH, ALEXANDER SHAW, Commander, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain SHAW, or to

GREY & Co.
Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid and first Class Clipper built Ship HOWDEN, B. VERRILL, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, most part of her cargo already on board, will leave positively in all first week of next month. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain VERRILL on board, or

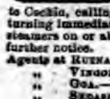
PESTONJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Agent.
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Clipper Ship BELGRAVIA, Captain PENTECOST, guarantees to Insure A 1, by applying first to the owner. Only carries 4,000 Bales. Consignees,

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
18th November 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.



THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, on the 28th November, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at RUTNAGHERRY.—Kesheo Gunesh.
,, VINGORLA.—Waman Appajee Seergamkeer.
,, GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
,, BHINAWUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
,, MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
,, CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerard.
,, CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
,, COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(If sufficient inducement offers to Persian Gulf)

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer PIONEER, as above on TUESDAY, the 25th November, at 11 A.M. positively.

For Freight Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.
Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 19th Nov. 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, &c. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., (Limited.)

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A light Whale Boat or Life Boat. Apply to

Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 19th November 1862.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to develop and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the science of education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the Instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *last* and *rest* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to E. 2, Umeerjee, Readers, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *Jalawar*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain CARRUTHERS will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they have left the Ship's side.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the *Jalawar*.
Bombay, 20th November 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *Kurrachee*, Captain CLARK, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of Goods after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Kurrachee*.
Bombay, 20th November 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Robert Ritson*, BROUGH, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Brough will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

W. &A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 20th Nov. 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF SUNDRY LOTS OF STEEL, shipped by A. WAHLSTED, and by J. G. GRONVALL & Co., per Ship *Helios*, P. H. HANSON, Master, from Gothenburg, are requested to send off Boats for the same immediately, failing which the Steel will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bills of Lading should be presented for counter-signature, and payment of Freight made to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Helios*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Star of India*, Captain H. MORRIS, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain MORRIS will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.
Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

BOMBAY FLOATING DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that a first Call of Five Hundred Rupees per Share is payable at our Office on or before Wednesday the 10th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street, at 3 P.M., on Wednesday the 3rd December 1862, in accordance with the 56th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

As the Meeting will be held for considering the winding up of the Company, and other very important matters, it is requested that each and every shareholder will be present at the Meeting.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE.
Manager B. S. N. Co.
B. S. N. Company's Office, 17th Nov. 1862.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Grannite Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisseon Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE in the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, China Depository at Bombay, ceased from the 24th October last by mutual consent, all debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE.
પા૦ નશરવાનજી ફરામજી દોધી.
PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.
પા૦ પેસ્તનજી કાવસજી ખરાસ.
Bombay, 10th November 1862.

With reference to the above Notice, the Firm will be now carried on in the name of PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS, the remaining partner of the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, and he begs to solicit a continuation of those favors which were so liberally accorded to their old Established Firm, and to assure the Public in general, and their customers in particular, that it shall always be their study by care and strict attention in the execution of such orders and commissions as they may be favored with to merit approbation.

પા૦ પેસ્તનજી કાવસજી ખરાસ.
PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.
Bombay, 10th November 1862.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Supreme Court File—Equity Side

AMEENA BEBEE and KHUDIJA BEBEE.....*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
FUTTEH BEBEE and others.....*Defendants.*
and
FUTTEH BEBEE, widow, Executrix, &c. .....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
AMEENA BEBEE and others .....*Defendants.*

Pursuant to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these causes and dated the fifth day of June last, Notice is hereby given that any creditors or person (except Subbaychund Meatraz, Jumnabaee daughter of Jena Bhoga Nurrotum Nuthoo and Jeetajee Soortanjee) having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mohomed Ali bin Mohomed Hoosein Roghay, deceased, and Mohomed Ameen bin Mohomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 15th day of December next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this Fifth day of November 1862.

L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named cause.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—AN OFFICE in Apollo Street. Apply to SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA, Esq., Forbes Street.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, Second and Third Stories, separately or conjointly. Also Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.
Bombay, 9th October 1862.

TO LET.—FROM THE 1ST DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S Sons, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LET AT MATHERAN.—A set of Tents with furniture, may be had by any one wishing to pay Matheran a visit. They are now standing in a good and convenient position. For terms for a month, apply to O. B., at the Office of this paper.
Bombay, 19th Nov. 1862.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart Borse Bunder, have for sale—

Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ¾ to 2 inches diameter.
"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Sit Cocks from ¾ to 1½ inch diameter.
Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 3 inches diameter.
Common Cocks, Sit and Ball Cocks.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors and Millers' Tools, &c. &c.

Books, &c. for Sale.

In January will be published,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Stations in the Deccan, and in Sind, Post Indian Finance Accounts, and a mass of information on Indian subjects, and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

Agent in *London*, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C., *Paris*, MESSRS. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1863.

JUST received, a large supply of LETTS'S DIARIES for the ensuing year. Prices as follows:—

		Rs.	as.
No. 8.—1 day to a Page.	For Memorandums...	5	0
	Ruled for Accounts...	5	0
—— Russia leather Cover, with lock		9	8
No. 9.—2 days to a Page.	Both kinds as above.	4	8
—— Russia leather Cover, with lock		9	0
No. 10.—3 days to a Page.	Both kinds as above.	3	8
—— Russia leather Cover, with lock		8	8
No. 11.—Both kinds as above		3	0
No. 11 B.—For Cash Accounts Debit and Credit.		4	8
No. 11 D.—For Cash Accounts and Memorandums		4	8
No. 12.—For Memorandums		2	4
No. 13.—For Ditto		2	0
No. 17.—For Ditto		0	8
No. 31.—Scribbling Diary, interleaved with blotting paper...		2	0
No. 32. Ditto	Ditto ..	1	8
No. 33. Ditto	Ditto ..	1	12
No. 34. Ditto	Ditto ..	1	4
No. 35. Ditto	Ditto ..	1	4

The same Nos. not interleaved.—Rs. 1½ 1, 1½, 2, and 2½ respectively.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English. Marathi Hindustani. Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi* one anna per copy. Hindustanee New Testament, new edition one rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

CHARTS! CHARTS!!

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.—The following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys:

Kurrachee Harbour.
Malabar Coast.
Persian Gulf.
Bay of Bengal.
Outlying Charts from Bombay to Persian Gulf.
Straits of Malacca.
Straits of Singapore.
Red Sea, on large Scale.
China Sea, on large Scale.
Coromandel Coast.
Arracan Coast, on large Scale.
Mauritius.
Seychelle Islands.
Andaman.
Point de Galle.
Mozambique Channel, &c. &c.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 28, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.	as.
The Law of Contracts. By J. W. Smith, Esq. 3rd Edn. 1860. By J. G. Malcolm, Esq., of Inner Temple	12	0
A Selection of Leading Cases on various branches of the Law; with notes by J. W. Smith, Esq. 5th Edn. 2 vols. 1862. By F. F. Maude and T. E. Chitty	47	4
A Compendium of Mahomedan Law. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1859. By G. M. Dowdeswell, Barrister	27	0
A Manual of Equity Jurisprudence, founded on the Works of Story and Spence, &c., &c. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1861	9	0
Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c. &c. 10th Edn. 1859. By J. A. Russell and D. Maclachlan, Barristers	13	8
A Treatise on the Law of Contracts, and upon the defences to actions thereon. By the late Jos. Chitty, Jun., Esq., 6th Edn. 1857. By J. A. Russell, LL.B	24	0
The Cabinet Lawyer, a popular digest of the Laws of England, &c., &c., 19th Edn. 1862	7	0
The Institutes of Justinian, with English introduction, translation, and notes. 2nd Edn. 1859. By T. C. Sandars, M.A	11	4
Arnold J. Cooley's Economic and Comprehensive English Dictionary	5	12
The Dictionary of Daily Wants, complete in 1 vol	5	12
Wonderful Things of all Nations. 2 vols	4	0
Great Facts. Illustrated. By F. C. Bakewell	2	12
The Gardener's Reason Why	2	0
The Historical Reason Why	2	0
The Housewife's Reason Why	2	0
The Reason Why—General Science	2	0
The Illustrated London Instructor	1	12
The Nautical Almanack for 1863	2	8
Whateley's Logic	2	12
—— Rhetoric	2	12
Cooper's the Pioneers	0	12
Marryat's Frank Mildmay	0	12
Disraeli's Ixion in Heaven	0	12
Percy Effingham. By author of Valentine Vox.	1	8
Maretimo: a story of adventure. By B. St. John.	1	8
Lizzie Leigh and other tales. By author of Mary Barton	1	8
The Falcon Family; or Young Ireland	1	8
The Blithedale Romance	1	8
Live and Learn	2	0
The Whiteboy. By Mrs. S. C. Hall	1	8
The Levantine Family. By B. St. John	1	8
Eustace Conyers. By Jas. Hannay	1	8
Mellincourt, with ten thousand a year	1	8
Dickens's Barnaby Rudge	2	8
—— Bleak House	3	12
—— Little Dorritt	3	12
—— Oliver Twist	2	4
—— The Pickwick Papers	3	12
—— Christmas Books	2	4
—— David Copperfield	3	12
—— The Old Curiosity Shop	2	8
—— Dombey & Son	3	12
—— Martin Chuzzlewit	3	12
—— Nicholas Nickleby	3	12
—— American Notes	1	12
—— Sketches by Boz	2	4
—— Household Words, Vols. 1 to 19 complete (a Splendid Library in themselves)	60	8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Books, &c. for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 8.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT CONSTITUTING THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, WITH THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

CONTENTS:—Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Letters Patent. Rules of the High Court. Opening of the Court. Act of the Legislative Council relating to the Levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. OF 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy.
Bombay Gazette Office.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS JUST RECEIVED.

The Exchange, vol. 1 8vo. cloth		5	12
Aide Memoire to the Military Sciences, 3 vols. 8vo. cloth, New Edition		68	0
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 6 8vo. cloth		5	12
Birks on Matter or Ether, crown 8vo. cloth		4	4
The Three Midshipmen, by W. H. G. Kingston, crown 8vo. cloth		4	8
Against Wind and Tide, by Holme Lee		1	12
Dr. Maine's Medical Vocabulary, 12mo. cloth		6	4
Dr. Lardner's Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication, 12mo. cloth		3	4
The Iron Cousin, 12mo. boards		1	8
The Negro Prince		1	8
Mayhew's Blow Hot, Blow Cold		0	12
Les Compagnons de Minuit, 12mo. sewed		1	8
Hood's (T) Works, vol. 5		4	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "JEDDO."

PRE—HISTORIC MAN, Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and new World 2 vols. by Dr. Wilson, L.L.D.	Rs.	21 0
WANDERINGS AMONG THE FALASHAS in ABYSSINIA; together with a description of the Country and its various inhabitants. Illustrated by a map and twenty engravings of Scenes and persons, taken on the spot. By the Revd. H. A. STERN		11 4
DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY DIFFICULTIES; or hard words Made easy. By E. SHELTON		3 12
JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN, and the way to it, &c. by the Revd. H. DOUGLAS, M.A.		4 8
PARISH PAPERS. By NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D.		2 12
THOMAS HOODS WORKS, vols. 5		4 8
DICKENS'S LITTLE DORRITT, 2 vols. Illustrated Edition		11 8
WILD SPORTS OF THE World; a boy's Book of natural history and adventure. By Jas. GREENWOOD		5 12
THE HANDYBOOK OF GAMES FOR GENTLEMEN. Billiards, Bagatelle, Backgammon, Chess, Draughts Whist, Loo, Cribbage, Ecarte, Picquet, All Fours, Quadrille, &c. &c. by Captain Crawley		3 12
HANDBOOK TO THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT of the International EXHIBITION 1862, 2 vols. by R. HUNT, F. R. S. &c.		5 4
CHRISTIAN VERSES FOR THE CHILDREN		1 8
LAWS AND Practice OF WHIST. by Colebs		2 0
QUESTIONS on the Instruction of MUSQUETRY, and the Rifle Papers. By R. W. BEDDER, Lieut. Madras Infantry		2 0
AGAINST WIND AND TIDE. By Holme Lee		2 0
MOTION OF PROJECTILES FIRED FROM RIFLE ARMS with practical remarks on the employment of rifled Ordnance. By Major C. H. Owen, R.A		3 12
THE NEGRO PRINCE; or THE VICTIMS of Dahomey. By Capt. J. C. LIVINGSTONE		1 8
CURIOUS & STORIED TRADITIONS of SCOTTISH LIFE. By A. Leighton		1 8
DE QUINCEY'S WORKS, vol 9. The Cæsars. The Theban Sphynx. The Essenes. Zeluis Straits of Malacca		3 4
LORD BRIDGENORTH'S NIECE By J. C. AYSTON		0 12
THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE. A visit to the Cotton Districts		0 12
BOYLE'S GAMES, New Edn		3 12
DEANE'S new book of DISSOLVING PICTURES		1 8
LIFE and LETTERS of WASHINGTON IRVING. 2 vols. boards		3 0
THE MONASTERY. By Sir W. SCOTT		0 12
THE SOLDIER MONK: A tale of two nations. By Captain BERKELEY		1 8
THE BERTRAMS. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE		3 12
DOCTOR THORNE Ditto Ditto		3 12
CASTLE RICHMOND Ditto Ditto		3 12
THE MACDERMOTS OF BALLYCHLORAN Ditto		3 12
THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN Ditto		3 12
THE KELLYS AND THE O'KELLYS Ditto		3 12
THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONS of the GRAND LODGE of the ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free and accepted Masons of Scotland		3 12
CONSTITUTIONS OF THE ANCIENT FRATERNITY OF FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS 1861		2 4
ROYAL NAVY LIST For October 1862		2 0
Roland the Painter, by Jos. VERCY		0 12

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street.

Insurances, &c.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls. For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co.
Agents "Sun Fire" Office.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858		£196,148
Do. do. 1859		228,314
Do. do. 1860		262,977
Do. do. 1861		292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,36,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA Has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession; and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

ALEXANDRE FLUTINAS.

A SMALL STOCK of these favorite Instruments is now available, each in a Wood box, lined and fitted with hooks, handle and lock &c, they have the full number of keys and a book of instruction is in the box with each Flutina.—Price Rs. 35, each cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CORNOPEANS.

THE finest now in use, made by Courtols, the celebrated maker of the principal band Instruments in the world. All these beautiful Cornopeons are for sale at Rs. each.

A fine collection of Cornets, of strong manufacture, powerful in tone, and, remarkably easy to sound, ranging in prices from 60 to 100 Rs. each cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

THE ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed a shipment of the above Harmoniums, made specially to their order. They will be found peculiarly suitable for the traveller, for camp use, or for board ship, as they are not at all liable to get out of order.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

THE MINIMA HARMONIUM.

THIS elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tones equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium. Rs. 280.

Other Minima Harmoniums of the same description in beautiful Rosewood cases, but *without* the Percussion Action. Rs. 240.

The Minima Harmonium is especially adapted for the traveller, or the voyager, or for any one who has to remove from place to place, it is manufactured expressly so that it can be taken to pieces by any one (even by a native servant, so simple is its construction,) and each instrument is provided with a well made box with lock and key measuring only 31 inches, by 16½ inches, by 20 inches. The box is included in the above quoted cash prices.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ORGAN HARMONIUM.

WITH Two Rows of Keys, and with a bellows-blowing apparatus, in addition to the usual *treddles* or foot-blowers.

Herbert & Co., have a first class Instrument imported expressly for use in a small Church or Chapel; it has two rows of keys, each five octaves compass, the upper row produces a soft and flute-like quality of tone intended for interludes and swell passages;—the lowest set of Keys produces a loud organ quality of tone in every way suitable for leading a number of voices, the Instrument has sixteen stops and is made of solid oak wood,—the front is of rich design, ornamented with real pipes of metal in the style of a Small Church Organ:—It stands above 8 feet high, and is adapted for the climate of India. Price Rs. 700.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

VIOLINS.

SOME of the finest toned Violins that it is possible to purchase new are available in the musical department of H. & Co.'s stock, the average price is Rupees 50 to 80, they are well fitted up, in good cases with bows and spare strings &c. complete.

TENORS; some good Tenor Violins are also for sale at fair prices with bows and strings complete in boxes similar to the Violins.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

VIOLINCELLOS.

HERBERT & Co. have on hand two first class Instruments, one of very fine tone, well adapted for solos; they have both been in India two years, and are consequently well seasoned to the climate, they are perfect, and are really valuable Instruments. Price Rs. 150.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HUNTING AND POST HORNS.

VERY necessary for travellers, being of the small size with extra thin tubing, producing a shrill blast useful for giving an Alarm or notice of approach &c. Price Rs. 5 each.

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FLAGEOLETS.

THE SOLO FLAGEOLET is now made a most perfect Instrument the latest improvements upon it having rendered it worthy of the principal place in Her Majesty's Bands, when performing on grand occasions, it has

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 22nd November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.	
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.	
Calcutta	At sight	99½	
Madras	30 days' sight	98½	
China	90 Do. do.	217 per $100	

SHARES.

Names.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	55 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ditto.
Oriental Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	200	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon. don and China	250	5 do.	12 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	12 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Gazette Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 8,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs.350 dis. nom.
Sphinxcross Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs.6,300 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	15,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petitsahpin ning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Crumbs Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		95
" Loan 1835-36		94
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
Now Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 206
Cowries	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 196½ to 196¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland China Mail, Nov. 1.)

HONGKONG, 31st OCTOBER 1862.

New Patna.—720$ to 725$—good enquiry, less stock.
Old Patna.—None.
New Benares.—690$ to 700$—good enquiry, less stock
Old Benares.—None.
Malwa.—705$ to 710$—good enquiry, less stock.
Turkey.—560$—nominal.
Cotton, Bombay.—19$ to 23$.
Cotton, Calcutta.—20$ to 22$.
Cotton, Madras.—No Market.
Rice, Bengal.—2$10 to 2$20; others, 1$90to 2$10.
Camphor.—31$ to 32$.
Saltpetre.—9$50 to 11$00.
Copper Cash.—15$25 to 15$50.
Quicksilver.—58$ to 58$50.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 28$80.
Gold Bar.—98 touch, 22$40.
Specie.—5¼ at 6 per cent. premium.
Bar Silver.—5¼ to 7 per cent. premium.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 7¼d.
Private Bills, 4s. 8¼d.
With Documents, 4s. 7¾d.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight Rs. 223 at Rs. 224.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight Rs. 228.
Specie, of 100 touch, 5 per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22$95 per tael.
Bar Silver, 6¼ per cent. premium, nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 18TH NOV. 1862.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 1st Nov. 1862.	From 2nd to 8th Nov. 1862.	Total.
AT ISDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	*40,703
" 1861-62	...	...	*25,150
" 1862-63	8,578	1,281	9,809
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	...	...	*4,168
" 1861-62	...	...	842
" 1862-63	745	211	956

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 11th Nov. 1862.	From 12th to 18th Nov. 1862.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT ISDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	79	*40,624
" 1861-62	...	...	7½	*25,142½
" 1862-63	5,084	1,071	...	6,155
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1860-61	...	...	18½	*4,149½
" 1861-62	...	...	...	842
" 1862-63	744½	211	½	955½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 11th Nov. 1862.	From 12th to 18th Nov. 1862.	Total.
AT ISDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	40,462½	12½	*40,475
" 1861-62	25,018½	131	25,149½
" 1862-63	1,344½	2,024½	3,369
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	4,052½	11	4,063½
" 1861-62	16	...	16
" 1862-63	154	182½	336½

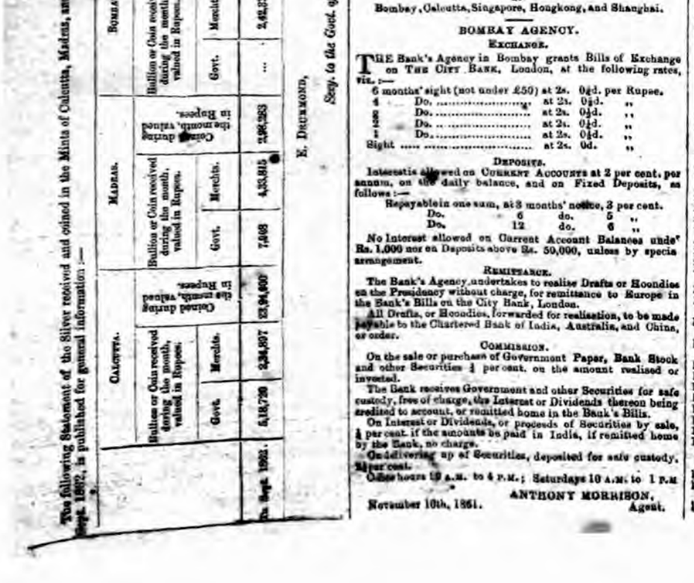
DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 12TH TO 18TH NOV. 1862.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1860-61.	
Per Steamer *Malta*	4½
Per Steamer *John Bright*	10
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer *Malta*	65½
Per Steamer *John Bright*	63½
Per Patemary *Durria Dowlat*	2
	131
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Malta*	438
Per Steamer *John Bright*	1,756
Per Patemary *Durria Dowlat*	3
Purchased by Government	10
	2,207
Total	2,361½

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.
(Errors excepted)

C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 19th November 1862.



BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 2s. 0⅛d.
" On demand ..... 2s.
On Scotland ..... do.
On Ireland ..... do.
Circular Notes ..... Is. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day!

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the Bank's agency, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" On demand ..... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... Is. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£600,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0⅛d. "
Sight ..... at 2s. 0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable on one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 10th, 1861. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sights, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
" on demand ..... 2s. 0d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... Is. 11¾d. do
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe Is. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *except by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, ¼ per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 21	Clyde	Jordan	London 21 July.
	Tesk	Middleton	Cocanada 19 Oct.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 20 Nov.
	Orissa (s)	Parish	Hongkong 7 Nov.
	Atsof (s)	Beasley	Hongkong 24 Oct.
	Ellismere	Anderson	Sedasheswar 17 Nov

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 21	Mayaram Dyaram	Brady	Mauritius.
	Missourie	Colhoun	Liverpool.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *H. S. Elphinstone,* from Surat.—Mr. James and 117 natives.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa,* from Hongkong, &c.—Mr. R. Wallace; Mr. Hockin; Mr. A. Tolga, and servant; Mr. J. B. Colah, and servant; Mr. Bomanjee and servant; Mr. R. Vacha, and servant; Mr. A. Ruzabally; 8 2nd class and 2 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Mayaram Dyaram,* to Mauritius.—318 Government emigrants.

Per Steamer *Manchester,* to Surat.—193 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Belgravia,* for Liverpool.
Steamer *Governor Higginson,* for Malabar Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Edmond Kaye.—151 bags Myrobolum, 180; 1 case Musical Instruments, F. Chambers; 4 Musical Instruments, F. Chambers.

Gloriana.—106 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Camajee Pochajee and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 7 cases Curry Powder Jams and Pickles, Ritchie Steuart and Co.; loose Buffalo Horns, 105 cwt., Elvan Ramjee.

Wings of the Wind.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Liverpool.

War Cloud.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ruttonsy Kessowjee; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Sydney Eggers.—3 boxes China Preserves; 3 boxes Dry Fruits; 4 boxes Oilmanstores, Dadabhoy Cowsjee.

G. H. Holt.—575 bales Cotton, 1,900 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Howden.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Govind Girdhur; 43 bales Wool, 129 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Cullianjee and Jeetha Pursotum; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Premchund Raychund; 100 bales Cotton, 359 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Flower of the Forest.—82 bales Cotton, 287 cwt., Harachund Ludha; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Glen Monarch.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., John Tanner and Co.; 449 bundles Coiryarn, 55 cwt., F. Chambers; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Sewjee Souzpall; 82 bales Cotton, 287 cwt., Heerachund Ludha.

Inc.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Roognath Ramjee.

Lancastrian.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Kessowlall Cassilall; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

James Livesey.—1 half bale Cotton, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., W. C. Sillar and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 225 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer and Co.; 150 bundles Country Galls, 75 cwt., Dawjee Muckany.

Orientil.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Tickumjee Velljee and Co.; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 401 bales Cotton, 1413 cwt., Tanujee Pursotum; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Raysee Varjdhurm.

Ellen Bates.—30 bags Rapeseed, 45 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.

Peerless.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Crustnajee Rungjee.

Norwood.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Premchund Raychund.

Asuline.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., P. M. de Silva, and Co.

James Smith.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 154 bales Cotton, 539 cwt., Morarjee Ludha.

Inkerman.—601 bales Cotton 211½ cwt., Bhimjee Sanjee and Co.

Arnot Lyle.—250 packages Wet Date, J. Sigg and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—20 chests 8 broken Glass, Bharmull Alarukia; 42 cases B'dellum 93 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs., Rahimbhoy Hamzaj; 1 box Europe Medicine, Trencher and Co.

For Havre.

Victorin.—837 bundles Coiryarn, 90 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Samjee Hoosen and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Premchund Raychund.

For Penang.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—750 packages Wet Dates, 888 cwt., Woosman Vyadina.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—2 bales E. Pieces Goods, Chandabhoy Allybhoy.

For Calcutta.

Louisa.—5 packages Grain, 20 I. mds., Esack Abdoolnubee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	...
*946	Auckland, (paddle),...	... Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	... Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb ...	... River Euphrates.
1182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Tredgett	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	... China.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	... China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen...	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat), ...	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce ...	... Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolsaur, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...	Bombay.
360	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	... Bombay.
209	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	... Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner...	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
48	Narbadda, (schooner), ...	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 3 (paddle), Worsley	... Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	... Bombay Harbour.
238	Tigris, 5 brigantine)	... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	... Bombay.
1093	Zenobia, 2 (paddle), Adams...	... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For LONDON.

1117 Edmund Kaye, W. W. Steel—F. Chambers. (c. l. Oct. 30)
1057 Gloriana, Veile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8.)
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.
1084 Star of India, Morey—W. Nicol & Co.
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co. (c.l. Sept. 23)
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co.

For LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co. (c l. Oct. 23)
1238 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1324 Balgravia, R. Panticost—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Nov. 21)
627 Caledonia, A. McMillen—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194 Charger—Renaud Nicol & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, F. Wemyss—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
917 Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co.(c.l.Oct.27)
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.(c.l. Nov. 5)
1249 G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2.)
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers (c. l. Oct)
1216 Howden, Verril—Postonjee Jehangeer. (c.l. Oct. 13)
948 Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co.
1306 Inkerman, Grout—Coupland & Co. (c.l. Sept. 16)
462 Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 11)
1071 James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1108 James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1312 Knight Errant, Cousins—Rolette Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c.l.Sept.15)
1233 Norwood, Stapleton—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Aug. 30)
1309 Orientil, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.(c.l. July 29)
1009 Pearless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
866 Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. Nov. 20.)
870 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Oct. 14)
1163 Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)
1131 War Cloud, Mackay—Remfry, Scovell & Co.

For KURRACHEE AND HONGKONG.

1171 Epaminondas, Hendley—Wallace & Co. (c.l. Oct. 8

For HAVRE.

410 Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 31st)

For PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

1455 Aratoon Apcar, (s.)—Jairaz Fazul & Co. (c.l. Nov. 19)

For MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

For CALCUTTA.

1290 Armenian (s), J. Thompson—David Sassoon & Co. imdt.
293 Luisa, T.H. Boyle. (c. l. Nov. 14)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

For MAURITIUS.

423 Lone Star, Dizer.—Ritchie, Stewart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 10)

For RANGOON.

2028 Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.

For COCHIN.

154 Kuratta Roodrin—D. Bhikajee Khan. (c. l, Nov. 12)

For DAMAUN.

107 Almzade, Nacoda—Jairam Pragjee. (c. l. Nov. 19.)

For MALABAR COAST.

907 Governor Higginson, (s)—C. & B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Nov. 21)

NOT FIXED.

1342 Albatross, Pollock.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo. (in Dock)
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
459 Atith Rahimoo, Nacoda.
Barade de Lazareen (s), L. Antonio.
277 Bombay (s) J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
815 City of Carlile, Pentrinth—W. Nicol & Co.
783 Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.
1294 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1054 Crusador, J. Crew—Lawrence & Co.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.
767 Empress of India, Thomson—Peel Cassels & Co.
769 Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1546 Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)
550 Helios, Hansen—Peel, Cassels & Co.
679 Jalawar, Crowthers—Coupland & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
710 Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay Clarke & Co.
102 La Japan (s), M. Laportire.
709 Lord Beaubam, Herting—Finlay Clark & Co. (For sale)
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowsjee Eduljee.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.
810 Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.
1455 Simla, Hackett—Lawreace & Co.
Teak, Middleton.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Azob Beasley.
2000 China, R. Carling.
1980 Eneu, D. Rennoldson.
1209 Ganges, H. Wilkinsen.
1109 Jeddo, Browne.

PAGE(S) MISSING

1109. To 1112.

NOT AVAILABLE

ledge, that some men of true learning have been so unhappy as to fall into infidelity, and charity must weep to see a Hume and a D'Alembert joining a set of men that are unworthy of their society, and covering a dark and uncomfortable system with the lustre of their superior talents, yet equity itself may safely affirm, that neither their science nor their genius are the causes of their scepticism."

This is as true now as it was then. The highest names in philosophy and science are of men who see in science the highest testimonies to revealed truth.

How will his Parsi readers, however, relish this:—

"Indifferentism is the religion of *the* large and increasing portion of Young Bombay, especially educated Bombay. The light of knowledge has not penetrated all classes of the community, the Mahomedans have hitherto been too savage and blind to be affected by it; in fact, as a late German ethnographer remarked, they have only two alternatives, either to *civilize*, when they must make up their minds for an abandonment, of Alcoran or bind themselves down to the worship of the Caaba and ignore all civilization. Nor have all *the* classes of the Hindu Community been yet benefited by English education; but among those, who have received the light of European science and education—among the Brahmin and Prabhu alumni of our colleges—we can safely assert that the doctrinal creeds of the Vedas have been openly or covertly rejected and we know several instances, to enable us to aver without the fear of contradiction that irreligion is *the reality* with a great many of our educated Hindu friends. We *are not to be* misunderstood nor our intelligent friends to be slandered. When we say *they* are irreligious, we do not mean they are immoral or atheistic. No. Their belief is only in a Holy Creator, whom they worship without the interposition of a prophet or his creed. This change among the Young Parsis is yet more healthy and extensive. Nine out of ten of our young Parsi students, have not *got* a glimpse of their Fire-temple for years together and though in appearance they are Parsis, they are not so in faith. But *they are* Christians *neither*. They only go with the spirit of the age in seeking indifferentism. What our individual faith is, we believe, none has a right to *question* but whatever it be, we will not allow our individual views *narrow* our rightly comprehending the spirit of our age and the tendency of our community *along with* it. We stand apart and dispassionately see all that is going on around us and if it is not our *good* fortune to agree with *many* we neither condemn ourselves nor condemn others, *abiding* our time to see and think better than at present. It may be sad to confess but yet we are ready to confess that the most distinctive and *prophetic* tendency of the Parsi mind is towards indifferentism; and it would be a very interesting census for the intelligent community to take *as to* the precise number of their youngsters, who *abstain themselves* from their fire-temples. But even without the census the orthodox Parsis have already taken alarm and that society, styled *par excellence*, the Rhanoomya Mazdyesna, has taken the initiative to have public sermons from our Dustoors."

And after more inane clap-trap, which is all equally beneath criticism, he concludes,—

"If sermons, and these too bribed ones, could improve and arrest the sad change coming over the rising generation of the Parsis; Christians *may* make sure that theirs is now the time *of* success; and church-preachings, beaf-*steaks* and mutton-chops will convert the entire country. We would therefore, suggest to our Missionary friends, Drs. Wilson and Mitchell and others, to be up and working; and conclude by quoting for the benefit of our Parsi alarmists a beautiful passag, on the spirit of the age by that exiled French Poet, next only one to mighty genius of the same undaunted classe who died but a few years ago, Berenger, and superior, we believe to all living geniuses, even perhaps to our Tennyson; and as we know that the Rhanoomya enlists sufficient scholarship, hired *or of its own work*, we quote it in the original:—

"Les superstitions, ces hideuses viperes,
Feconfflent sous nos fronts, ou tout germe est flotel,
Nous portons dans nos coeurs le cadavre pourri
De la religion qui vivait dans nos peres."

Beautiful passage! only it wants all the essentials of real poetry. *Our* Tennyson! what part or lot has this Parsi editor in the truest of living poets? The last production of the Frenchman is the "apotheosis of lawlessness, of sensual indulgence, and folly, the consequences of these being conveniently charged on society." But he must live through all ages with Spencer and Milton, with Dante and Æschylus, who has written such lines as—

"My own dim life should teach me this,
That life shall live for evermore,
Else earth is darkness at the core,
And dust and ashes all that is."

THE conditions on which the Government of India is prepared to grant farther prizes for the growth of Cotton are published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and reprinted by us in to-day's paper.

SINCE the death of the Nawab of Savanoor, there has been no new appointment to the Legislative Council. He was the only Mahomedan Member, and it is not likely that so important a class of the community will remain long unrepresented in Council. In that case, it seems to be generally expected that Meer Jaffer Ali, commonly called the Nawab of Surat, will be nominated. We know of no one with a better claim to the honor.

MR. SUMNER MAYNE, the new Legislative Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, has arrived in Calcutta and taken his seat in Council. Mr. Mayne is amongst the most distinguished of living jurists, and the accession of such an one to the Council of the Governor General is a great public boon, especially at this time, when the fancy for legislation is somewhat excessive, and people will have it that so many evils are cured or caused by legislation or the want of it.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, Nov.* 12.)

From MAJOR-GENERAL W. SCOTT, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to A. W. FORDE, Esq., Agent and Engineer, Indian Tramway Company,—(No. 3976, dated 8th July 1862.)

I AM directed by His Excellency in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 30th April 1862, which accompaniments, explaining the wishes of the Company you represent, the particular lines of road which are deemed most likely to prove remunerative, and soliciting an expression of the views of this Government in the belief that thereby delay and references will be avoided, and the way cleared for the early commencement of the Company's works.

In reply, I am to inform you that His Excellency in Council views favorably the general object of the Company you represent, and considers the lines upon which you propose to commence operations judiciously selected. I am to add with regard to the line last, on the list, that an application by other parties—to construct a Tramway along it—had been received by Government previous to the date of your letter under acknowledgment.

The terms which the Company ask are:—

1*st*.—A free grant of land required.

2*nd*.—A remission of Customs duty on import of materials.

3*rd*.—A protection against competition.

4*th*.—An audit of the Company's Accounts by Government.

5*th*.—That there be no interference with profits until they reach 15 per cent. per annum.

6*th*.—That a sum of money be paid at once, or annually, equivalent to the cost of making and maintaining a good road. This subvention to cease on any line of Tramway so soon as it shall have yielded for two consecutive years a net profit exceeding 5 per cent.

The following are the terms on which the Governor in Council would be willing to consider any specific offer to lay down a Tramway on any of the lines you have specified: you are doubtless aware that the actual conclusion of any agreement, after the terms have been finally arranged, would rest, according to the extent of the liability to be incurred, either with the Bombay Government, or with the Government of India, or Secretary of State in Council:—

1*st*.—That such land as this Government may consider necessary for any sanctioned undertaking shall be made over to the Company gratis.

2*nd*.—The practice in force with respect to Railway Companies in remitting Custom duties on import of materials shall be held applicable to such imports by the Indian Tramway Company, for the construction of any line which is the subject of agreement.

3*rd*.—That the Company's Accounts be audited by Government.

4*th*.—That no interference with the profits derived from working the traffic on any sanctioned line shall take place, unless those profits reach 15 per cent. If profits exceed 15 per cent., a tariff will be introduced which will reduce the profits to 15 per cent.

5*th*.—That on the completion to the entire satisfaction of this Government of any line of Tramway sanctioned by it, a sum of money shall be paid by Government to the Tramway Company equivalent to the cost of making a good ordinary road along the same line and of the breadth required for a Tramway, that amount being determined by Plans and Estimates previously prepared, either by the Officers of Government, or by the Company, and revised by the Officers of Government; the amount to be paid being specified in the Agreement.

6*th*.—Should any sanctioned line of Tramway follow the general course of any existing road, and should Government deem it desirable to comply with the request of the Company that the Tramway be laid on that road, such portion of it as shall be erected may be made over to the Company in lieu of any cash payment for such portion.

7*th*.—Government to have the option of either paying a capital sum, as provided in the 5th Clause, or interest on such capital sum, at a rate to be fixed in the Agreement, so long as the capital is not paid.

8*th*.—A right of purchasing the Tramway, or any unfinished portion of it, within a fixed period after operations commence, to be secured to Government on terms to be laid down in the Agreement. This seems the simplest mode of providing for possible failure of the Company to carry out their works to completion.

9*th*.—That the Tramway Company carry Government Mails, Troops, and Stores, at fixed maximum rates, and on terms to be specified in the Agreement for construction.

With regard to any promise of protection from competition, I am directed to observe that, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, there can be no practical necessity for any such promise to secure the just rights of the Company, as long as the Company do their duty by the public. In such case it would be the interest, as well as the duty of Government, not to give its active aid to any competition.

Government will have contributed largely to the expense of the line, and will be at least as much interested as the Shareholders in its success. The Shareholders will have, in the amount of the Government contribution to their undertaking, the best possible guarantee against any want of consideration on the part of Government in encouraging rival schemes.

If, on the other hand, the Company give the public just cause of complaint by delay in completing their works; by exacting unreasonably high fares; or otherwise performing the service of the line badly, the Company cannot expect to be aided by Government in keeping a monopoly of the line.

Against competition from parties entering the field at their own cost, and asking no aid from Government, it is out of the power of Government to promise any protection, however devoid of any apparent good reason such competition may be.

Moreover, it will, in a great number of cases, be quite impossible to define what is competition within the meaning intended by the Company. It need not, of necessity, be along the same line, nor along any line between the same places. It will often be form an opposite direction; and indeed this will be the most formidable kind of competition, when the tract of county, the traffic of which is the subject of competition, lies between two independent lines of Railway, or between such a line and the coast or a navigable river or great road.

For all these reasons His Excellency in Council could not recommend the conclusion of any agreement which stipulated for protecting the line of a Tramway from competition, and he trusts the Shareholders of the Company will feel that if they secure the amount of aid they ask for from Government, their best security against competition will be an efficient performance of their duty to the public.

Should it be the wish of the Tramway Company to enter into negociations for a specific agreement to construct the lines named in your letter, or any one of them, I am desired to request an early intimation of their wish to do so. For one of the lines (from Dharwar to Sadasewghur,) other parties, as above intimated, have already made propositions to the Government here, and to the Secretary of State; and in the absence of any specific propositions from your Company, the Government could not defer the consideration of specific propositions regarding any of the lines from other parties, beyond such time as may be reasonably required by your Company to propose specific terms for the execution of the works required.

In the event of specific propositions for a Tramway along the same, or nearly the same line, being received from more than one party, Government will hold itself at liberty to select whichever offer may appear most advantageous, but will not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any tender; nor to be in any way responsible for any expenses which may be incurred prior to the conclusion of a formal agreement.

Should any general legislation take place in the interim, relative to such works as the Company contemplate, any special agreement must of course be subject to the terms of such general legislation.

From M. R. SCOTT, Esq., Secretary, London Board, to the Committee at Bombay of the Indian Tramway Company (Limited,)—(dated 18th June 1862.)

I am desired by the Directors of the "Indian Tramway Company (Limited") to state, with special reference to that portion of the Prospectus (Clause 6, page 2,) which refers to the construction of the several lines which may be approved and selected from among those shown upon the Company's Map, that the Directors do not ask for concessions for all the lines suggested; but that, relying for future further concessions upon the satisfactory manner in which the Company shall have executed the first lines, they would suggest two or three short lines, being undertaken simultaneously in each of the Presidencies.

In respect to that of Bombay they would be prepared to recommend to their Proprietary the construction, in the first instance, of the following lines, as possessing the advantages of being speedily and economically constructed, and as being, according to the best authorities, highly remunerative—

1.	Palej to Tumbooseer ...	20 miles.
2.	Neriad to Dakore ...	22 "
3.	Annund to Pitland ...	12 "

In all, Total 54 miles.

The Directors request your Committee to bring these views before the Government of Bombay, and to communicate the decision and reply of the Government to Mr. Forde at Madras and at Calcutta per Telegram.

They also further request that your Committee will kindly obtain and transmit to them here, as speedily as possible, statistics of the population, produce, and traffic, the latter, both passengers and goods, fairly circulated, in reference to the three proposed lines before mentioned.

They desire at the same time to express their earnest acknowledgment for your prompt and efficient co-operation in this important matter, and they hope to commence active operations this cold season.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. STRACHEY, R.E., Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to Secretary to Government of Bombay, in the Railway Branch,—(No. 3942, dated 18th September 1862.)

Having reference to former correspondence noted in margin, on the subject of the Indian Tramway Company, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bombay, copies of correspondence with the Government of Bengal, and of the conditions approved of by the Government of India for the construction of Branch Railways on certain roads in Bengal.

Circular No. 62, dated 28th June 1862.
Government of Bombay's No. 3977.
Government of India's No. 2868.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council observes that any agreements, in general conformity with those thus approved for Bengal, into which the Bombay Government may desire to enter for the construction of specific lines of Railway, will be sanctioned by the Government of India, unless some financial obstacle stands in the way.

3. The Agent of the Tramway Company has specially proposed to take up three lines of Branch Railway in connexion with the Bombay and Baroda line, *viz.*, from Palej to Tumboosseer, about twenty miles; from Neriad to Dakore, about twenty-two miles; and from Annund to Pitland, about twelve miles. This proposal the Bombay Government will deal with at its discretion.

4. I am further to remark that it will be well to follow as far as practicable the form of the conditions proposed for the Bengal lines in all agreements entered into in Bombay, as uniformity in such matters is greatly conducive to convenience. Of course, the precise terms of special stipulations will be liable to vary.

5. I am to request particular attention to paragraphs 14 and 15 of my letter No. 3609 to the Government of Bengal as explaining the financial bearing of outlay for these objects, and the manner in which the Government of India desires that it may be dealt with.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CALCUTTA.

21*st November*, 5-51 P.M.

Government Paper Four per Cent., five Rupees and half to five Rupees and three quarters discount.

Five per Cent., four Rupees and three quarters to five Rupees premium.

Five-and-half per Cent. twelve Rupees to twelve Rupees and quarter premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and seven-eighths.

Freights to London, dead weight, fifty-five to seventy shillings.

Jute and Cotton ninety-five shillings.

Seeds, ninety-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen seven pounds, forty inch six rupees and eight annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven three pounds, thirty-two inch, two Rupees and fourteen annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, eight annas and one pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods very dull.

Market for Twist dull.

MR. CAMPBELL, late Judicial Commissioner of Lucknow, took the customary oaths and his seat, as Judge of the High Court, yesterday.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 12.

A LONDON letter mentions the postponement of the big brevet that was to have appeared on the Prince of Wales birth-day, until his marriage in the spring of the coming year; and the same letter also speaks of abdication and the Prince's accession to the throne of Great Britain as giving even a still larger brevet than that we have seen hitherto expected. The fact is certain it is, however, the rumour of the abdication is very generally referred to in it, and without [illegible] various quarters in England possessed [illegible] social and political information.—*English-man, Nov.* 12.

THE government of India, we believe, is contemplating the introduction into India of a system of separate confinement for European soldiers, and has called for a report on the subject from the Inspector-General of Prisons. This report, we should imagine, will prove highly interesting.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Orissa*, Captain Parish, arrived in our harbour yesterday with dates from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 8th, Penang 10th, and Ceylon 17th instant.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. A. Tolzee and servant, Mr. J. B. Colth and servant, Mr. J. Bomanjee and servant, Mr. R. Vacha and servant, Mr. R. Wallace, Mr. Dadoobhoy, Mr. Byramjee, Mr. Mehta, Mr. A. Rujubally, Mr. J. A. S. Ally, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Hadjee Ally, Mr. Hadjee Abdula, Mr. Izard, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Llewellin Mr. Hockin.

THE BOMBAY DEBATING CLUB.—The weekly meeting of the *Bombay Debating Club* will be convened on Sunday the 23rd instant at half-past four P.M. in the Rooms of the *Prabhu Seminary* (Verging the Funuswady Lane).

BUSINESS—Mr. Keshewa Venayac has kindly consented to read a Paper on Friendship. The attendance of the public is earnestly solicited.

IT has afforded us real satisfaction to learn that the numerous friends of the late Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia are taking steps to institute some memorial to commemorate his worth and usefulness. Such a man deserves to be held in remembrance. His activity, intelligence, liberality of mind and benevolence of heart rendered it impossible for him to be hid; and for many years he worthily occupied a most prominent place in this community. His important services in the interests of the commerce and manufactures of this city, and in the cause of education, deserve to be acknowledged in a grateful and admiring spirit. If the community does not delight to do honor to the memory of such men, it does not deserve to be blessed with them. The memory of Bomanjee Hormusjee will not be suffered to perish. A movement is now on foot in Bombay for the institution of a suitable memorial, and a handsome sum has already been subscribed towards it. The subscription, we understand, will be cordially and liberally supported in England. The memorial, we have reason to believe, will be worthy of the man whom it is designed to keep in remembrance, and a credit to the community in which his worth and usefulness conferred such lasting benefits. It should be the desire of every one in the community to have a hand in the erection of a suitable monument to the late Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia.

THE following is a statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October 1862:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Notes in Circulation	2,43,00,000	1,75,00,000	40,00,000	4,58,00,000
Silver Coin Reserve.....	1,99,51,139	93,00,000	40,00,000	3,32,51,139
Silver Bullion Reserve	...	82,00,000	...	32,00,000
Government Securities.....	43,48,861	...	...	43,48,861

IT may now be said that the last distinctive institutions of the late Company's Bengal Artillery are being wound up, and will soon finally disappear. The artillery depôt at Meerut was closed on the first day of this month, and all the stores were sent to the Agra magazine. The superb artillery band at Meerut will soon be dissolved, and the magnificent mess-house at the same station will be in the market for sale. Brigader Swinley's command at Meerut ceased, also, on the day the depôt was broken up, and he took up his new command as Brigadier General of Artillery, with his headquarters at Lucknow. The office of the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery has left Meerut for Agra, and Major Frith, who was officiating in Major Johnstone's place, has gone to take command of a battery at Allahabad. The battery of Armstrong guns, under the command of Major Light, is ordered to leave Meerut for Umballah. Thus is broken up and dispersed, with all its accessories, the head-quarters of the late Bengal Artillery; and it now only remains to send a portion of that arm on service out of India, in order to thoroughly royalise it and to leave it, so far as its former name and distinct existence are concerned, nothing but the recollection of a long series of glorious exploits thickly strewn through the history of the British conquest of India.—*Englishman, Nov.* 12.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 *hours of the* 21*st Nov.* 1862.

BROACH.—Fine, wind S.E.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. light.
CANNANORE.—Fair east. Ther. 83.
COCHIN.—Clear. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Fair Wind, steady from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light wind, N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fine wind N.E.
MADRAS.—Weather cloudy, with occasional showers, wind N.E. Ther. 78.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy with light N.E. winds. Ther. 81.
SURAT.—Fair. Morning and night cool.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, 21*st* NOV.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

Khemjee Kurrumchund and Suntu woman, were placed at the bar, charged with the murder of Virbusia Galappa on the 17th instant.

Mr. Macfarlane appeared on behalf of the first prisoner; the female prisoner was undefended.

This case was under examination before the Magistrate yesterday, but the evidence adduced was substantially the same as that given before the Coroner's Inquisition, a full report of which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of Wednesday last.

This case was to have come on for investigation this day (Friday) but His Worship remanded the prisoners to gaol until Monday next and expressed his intention to visit the scene of the murder in the meantime.

Wittul Jaichund, who stands charged with theft of Rs. 3,852, in cash, the property of Veerchund Currumchund, was again placed at the bar on remand from the day before.

The prosecutor, a shroff, stated that the prisoner was his cashier. On the 5th instant, prisoner received Rs. 1,000 from Manockjee Jamsetjee and Rs. 600 from Abram Noodin on the same day on account of prosecutor. Prisoner's signature was placed in Manockjee's book as having received the 1,000 Rs. On examining the books and the treasury it was found that Rs. 2,252 were short of the amount the prisoner should have had in hand. On the following day he absconded and was not taken into custody until the 11th instant. Prosecutor charged the prisoner with criminal breach of trust to the extent of Rs. 3,852; as he had not credited those sums which he had received to him (prosecutor) and believed that he had appropriated that money to his own use.

Other evidence was produced to prove that the prisoner had received the sums in question on behalf of his employer.

Prisoner in defence said that he brought Rs. 1,600 from the parties named and delivered them to the prosecutor. He did not intend to abscond he only went to Malabar point for a change of air.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

Matters for hearing this day.

Goculbhoy Futtaychund *vs.* Ruttonjee Jan— Vullubdass
Demurrer for Argument.

Causes for hearing.

Kessowjee Toolseydass and another
Jairam and another.—For hearing Mayaram Samul
Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass
and another, do. Bapoo Gungather do. do.
Gunga Roopa Naques *vs.* Soonabuee widow, do.
Ghanchee Mahom *vs.* Moroba Sadaseejee, do.
Govindrao Ap—

Matters for hearing before a single Judge this day.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Nanabhoy Sorabjee *vs.* Purbhoodass Moolchund.
44. Ardaseur Merwanjee *vs.* Heerjee Jeena.
45. Soojawoodeen Tyabjee *vs.* Khoja Alarakia Peerbhai.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

58. Hajee Abdoolla bin Shaikally *vs.* John Stephens and another. (Part heard.)
[illegible] Cowasjee Meyroll trading, &c. *vs.* Wittoba Pandoorung.
80. Toolaram Ramdass and another trading, &c. *vs.* John Mackenzie and others.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

WE understand that the actual expences in the Medical Department at the Presidency of Bengal, N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub, for the year 1861-62, appear to have been about one crore and 12 lakhs of rupees. The probable expenditure, as provided for in the Budget of the year 1862-63, has been estimated at about one crore and 42 lakhs of Rupees, which shews an increase of Rupees 30 lakhs over that of the preceding year. This increase may be accounted for by the several medical establishments which the Government has in contemplation to institute in addition to the existing ones in the territories of Oude, Rohilkund and the Trans-Sutledge States, where medical arrangements are still considered to be insufficient and incomplete. Besides this, a pretty large sum has been reserved to meet the expences to be incurred in affording medical aid in the tea-growing districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 12.

WE learn that subscription lists have been extensively circulated by the Committee appointed on Thursday evening last, and are glad to announce that the call has been heartily responded to. The Viceroy heads the list with Rs. 2,000, and the name of one leading firm in this city is down for Rs. 5,000.—*Id.*

FAREWELL.—It is with unfeigned regret that we have to announce to our readers that after this issue the present proprietory and management will cease to have any connection with or interest in *the Indian Empire*. Till within the last few days we entertained hopes that, though the ownership in the paper might change hands, the management would remain the same. Circumstances which could not be controlled have precluded the possibility of the contemplated arrangements being carried out, and the property and Goodwill and outstandings of the paper will be offered for sale by public auction to-morrow at Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.'s auction rooms. Should any purchaser present himself, on him will devolve the responsibility we have hitherto borne; should no purchaser present himself, this issue of the *Indian Empire* will be its last. Subscribers who have paid in advance will, if the paper be stopped, have returned to them on application at the Office, No. 5, Old Post Office Street, amounts corresponding with the remaining periods of their subscriptions; and subscribers in arrears will be called on to pay up to the time of the closing of the paper.—*Indian Empire, Nov.* 12.

THE last days of the mismanaged Ganges Canal Company have at length arrived, as the accounts are being wound up, the company being insolvent, and as we understand, about to petition the Court for relief.—*Englishman, Nov.* 12.

SIR Mordaunt Wells, if we may judge from the letter of *A Bank Shareholder*, has got himself into trouble with the banking community, and a terrible hornet's nest that is to put one's foot in at all times. But if is Lordship will play these moral comedies on the bench as he is wont to do, especially in insolvent cases, he must take the consequences. He, like most other men, has no doubt been in his day the victim of false appearances. It is just possible that he, with many others in Calcutta of high social rank, may have been entertained at some time or other by those who did not pay for the entertainment which they gave their guests, or for the furniture upon which they were seated. But as the sofas were not stuffed with the hair of St. Gengulphus or the unpaid bills of the entertainment attached to the viands which were provided for the guests, the moralities were not offended or the enjoyment of those entertained interfered with. The blame was with those terrible banks and credulous tradesmen who gave credit to the givers of the feast, and not to the latter, unless perhaps they came before the Minos of insolvency, and then the stern duties of office, and the necessity for maintaining the moralities of the situation would no doubt banish the remembrance of the feast and other pleasant associations connected with it. It is quite right that it should be so. Human nature may be weak and credulous, and kindly feelings may for a time warp our judgment, but the error once discovered, the Judge at least must assume the duties of his station and forget the socialities of life and their associations in the discharge of the moral duties of his office.—*Id.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Legislative Council of the Viceroy and Governor General met this morning at the usual hour, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding.

Mr. Mayne, who had been previously sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, was introduced, and Mr. Roberts took the oaths and his seat as a member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Harington obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the object being to provide for the powers to be exercised by the Judges of the Highest Civil Courts of Appeal in the Non-Regulation Provinces, when such Courts consists of a single Judge; and to give validity to certain decisions and orders passed by such Judges.

Also a Bill to amend the Law for regulating the Police of the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Islands, Singapore and Malacca, the object being to alter certain provisions of Act XLVIII. of 1860 (to amend Act XIII of 1856, for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca,) so far as they relate to said Settlement.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the dissolution of the Subordinate Medical Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and the distribution of the funds belonging thereto, had not yet been given in and therefore obtained leave for a postponement of his original motion.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday next, at the same hour.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

LETTERS from the North-West frontier mention the return of the force which went out some time ago to chastise the Muhsood Wuzeerees, after having successfully performed its work, under Brigadier General Chamberlaine, C. B., which officer, and also Lieutenant Colonel R. Taylor, C. B., who gave his cordial aid to the force, have had their services recognised by the government in expressions of praise and satisfaction.—*Englishman, Nov.* 12.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

AN up-country letter states that Mr. J. Lang proprietor and editor of the *Mofussilite* newspaper, had left Meerut for Calcutta, to appear in the High Court as defendant in a criminal suit instituted against him by Lieutenant Colonel Raikes for libel and defamation of character.—*Englishman, Nov.* 12.

A MEERUT letter informs us that a batch of government stud-bred horses was sold at that station on the 28th ultimo, and fetched wretched prices, after having cost the government the expense of breeding and keeping for years. We warned the government here, a few days ago, against the danger of perpetuating this losing game, through the agency of some of the sires just imported from England; and we would again, whilst there is still time, repeat the warning.—*Id.*

SND.

H.M.'s, 1ST BATTALION 4TH, "THE KING'S OWN REGIMENT."—The Head Quarters of this gallant corps embarked this morning on board the *Serenice* for Bombay *en route* to Pegu, and we seize the opportunity to express the feeling of regret which pervades the community at their departure; for it is saying the truth only when we put it on record that during their stay in Kurrachee, the Regiment secured the esteem of its inhabitants, by their extreme good behaviour, and their friendly intercourse with all. It is now a little more than five years since "The King's Own" first set foot on our shores. During that [illegible] four Companies came from Mauritius to assist in keeping down the mutiny in this part of India. Two of these Companies, under the command of Captain Sheppard, were attached to a field force engaged in the pursuit of the rebel forces of Tantia Topee and the Rao Sahib in 1858-59. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies were present at the attack on the fort of Beyt, on the 2nd of April, 1858, when the [illegible] led by Captain Paton who succeeded to the command of the expedition in consequence of the Senior Officer having been dangerously wounded during the operations. For these services they received the Mutiny Medal. The remainder of this detachment with the left wing arrived on the 4th of Head Quarters in 1859, when a wing proceeded to garrison Jamjodhpore. In August, 1857, the Regiment, we regret to say, has not been separated into detachments; yet it has earned a great deal for their soldierly qualities when spread, that notwithstanding this separation which is so damaging to discipline, the corps has not suffered in the least from it. The Colours of this brave regiment are inscribed with the names of twelve victories, some of them the greatest that the British Arms have reaped: Corunna, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive, Peninsula, Bladensburg, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. May they win as many more and glorious ones yet.—In wishing them farewell, we must express how deeply we shall miss their excellent Amateur Theatricals, and the music of their fine Band. We can scarcely forgive them, however, for taking away Dr. Pope, of the 72nd Highlanders, who is attached to them. It is not now with tears produced by laughter that we bid farewell to, "Jones's Sister." "The Lad from the Countrie," and that inexhaustibly lachrymose nobleman, "Lord Lovel." We shall hear them no more. It will be the Poonaites' happy lot to roar and ache in the sides over these excruciating lyrics, now.—Once more we beg to wish the gallant "King's Own" farewell, a pleasant passage, the best of stations in India, and finally, a safe return to England.—*Pur Paper, Kurrachee, Nov.* 14.

BURMAH.

WE hear that the government have sanctioned the grant of Rs. 2,500 in aid of the establishment of a school for European and Eurasian children at Rangoon.—*Englishman, Nov.* 12.

OUDH.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that Maharajah Drig Bijey Singh, of Bulrampore, recently visited the American Mission School in Hooseinabad, and that on learning that the Mission was struggling to build such a school-house as the demands of a school call for, subscribed the liberal sum of Rs. 500 for that purpose, and obtained from a number of gentlemen who accompanied him a like amount. This not only shows the Rajah's interest in the cause of education, but is also most opportune for the Mission, being without school accommodation, and being also crippled in its receipts from America on account of the war. We trust so good an example will not be lost on others of the Talookdars and native nobility now in the city.—*Gazette, Nov.* 15.

CASHMERE.

WE have been informed that a circular has recently been issued by the Maharajah of Cashmere, to the effect that all liquors taken into Cashmere by European visitors, or accompained by a letter specifying the name of the officer for whom they are intended, will be considered exempt from duty, but that when they are sent by merchants for sale duty will be paid.—*Englishman, Nov.* 12.

NEPAUL.

WE learn from Nepaul, under date October 31st, that Sir Jung Bahadoor was about to leave Katmandoe for the Terai, leaving the ministry *pro. tem.* in the hands of his brother.—*Englishman, Nov.* 12.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

CHINA.

GENERAL RESUME.

(*From the China Overland Trade Report, Oct.* 31.)

THE last issue of this Report was dated the 14th inst. for transmission per *Emeu* dispatched the day following. The political intelligence then communicated, may be thus summarised. The same blind adherence to the Imperial cause (generally deemed hopeless) which has lately characterised British diplomacy in China, still continued to be manifested, the utmost pains being taken to conceal the progress of events from the public: the truth on coming to light invariably causing matters to appear worse than generally supposed. No additional intelligence of the Mahomedan revolt in Shensi had come to hand. The antiforeign movement among Chinese statesmen, which had for its object the overthrow of Prince Kung, wore a grave aspect, although little was known about it. The Chinese foreign legion had been sent to Ningpo to check the advance of the Taipings, who, having been augmented by the pirates (with whose assistance Admiral Hope had wrested Ningpo from the insurgents) which left the Imperial ranks owing to the impracticable overbearance of the French naval commanding officer—had assumed a menacing attitude. One of the Taiping strongholds called Neekee was attacked by the Chinese and allied forces, and was carried in the usual manner. Ward the celebrated leader of the Chinese Legion had lost his life upon the occasion. The accounts from Ningpo were slightly contradictory, and very alarming. At Canton, energetic steps continued to be taken, to punish the participators in the lately discovered and mysterious conspiracy. Strenuous efforts were being made by the British military authorities, to drill and discipline Chinese troops. The whole British military force on this station were either in the pay of the Chinese Government, or otherwise seeking employment, in that lucrative service, and it had become manifest that an assimilation of British forces in Chinese pay and out of it must occur, which though it might tend towards the overthrow of the Taipings, must involve singular complications, and at the same time accomplish the traditional mission of the English East, leading to a policy hitherto depricated, and to results at present deemed far from desirable. About 1500 British sepoy troops had come on from India, possibly at the expense of the Chinese Government.

SINCE then, the course of events has been interesting and important. In Messrs Meadows' Tientsin circular it is stated that an Imperial force under General Shing-Paou attacked the Mahomedan Rebels in Shansi on the 8th ultimo and destroyed them, thus restoring the province to perfect tranquility. The same source also contains the intelligence that another Imperial force under San-ko-lin-sin, had routed with great slaughter a body of rebels who were entering Shantung from Honam, restoring quiet to that provincel also. No intelligence whatever has come to hand upon the subject of the anti-foreign movement at Peking on the part of Chinese politicians, which had for its object the overthrow of Prince Kung.

The Taipings have not menaced Shanghai during the fortnight, and both the trade of that place and the prospects of the district in its vicinity have improved in consequence.

As for the Taiping question in the valley of the Yangtsze—the intelligence is characterized by the continuance of that restless spasmodic policy, which for the past year or two has caused certain districts to be alternately visited by the hope of foreign protection and the miseries of Chinese warfare. Admiral Hope (who in a few days will place the station in charge of his successor Admiral Kuper) appears to have formed the resolution of marking his departure by two of those spirited attacks upon Taiping outposts, which he has such a strong predilection for. As last advised, the insurgents at Ningpo were exhibiting a bold front and matters looked precarious. Their principal stronghold it seems, was a walled and strongly fortified city called Fung-wha, situated about 25 miles from Ningpo, and it was concluded that if this place were wrested from them, both Ningpo and the vicinity would be released of the pressure of their presence. Accordingly, a combined allied and Chinese force was dispatched to carry it by assault. It was arranged that the storming party should consist of the disciplined Chinese, the allied British and French supporting them. The assault miscarried, both Chinese and allies suffering severely. It was then arranged that the sailors of one H. M. ships, should storm the walls the following morning. During the night, however, strange to say, the Taipings evacuated the place, and consequently it was captured without resistance. It was then occupied by disciplined Chinese and Imperial rabble, the Taipings being still in the vicinity menacing it.

The second expedition was against the city of Kahding, which is about thirty miles from Shanghai. This stronghold was taken from the Taipings and sacked by the allies some few months ago, and was then occupied by a few hundred British Sepoys and some Imperial troops. The Taipings however soon retook it, as they did every other place whatever which they were in like manner dispossessed of in the vicinity of Shanghai. A large combined allied and Chinese disciplined force was sent against it, and it again fell by assault on the 24th instant, and was once more left in the hands of the Imperialists.

The result of this mode of warfare has hitherto been prolific of evil and of intense misery. If the Taipings became dispirited, owing to their repeated defeats, the subject would assume another aspect, but as the effect produced has clearly no such tendency, it cannot be doubted that each "affair" acts as a lesson upon them in the art of European warfare. On the other hand, the country people and the denizens of the sacked towns, seeing the Taipings so entirely swept away, return to their homes and occupations to be again ejected penniless and homeless. In this manner, the protection extendedby the allies to the city and foreign settlement of Shanghai, has been the cause not only of most tragical and disastrous results to the inhabitants in the vicinity, but has actually provided the Taipings with the means to overrun the contiguous district in the periodical and repeated manner they have done. Matters worked thus—the dreaded Taipings came like locusts, and the inhabitants both of town and country, made a *stampede* for Shanghai where they might avail of foreign protection. These *stampedes* usually occurred in the winter, and the miseries attending them need not be enlarged upon; they have been described time and again by the Shanghai Journals. *As a matter of course*, a system of marsade estatiished against the insurgents. Equally as a matter of course would the Taipings be driven back with great slaughter, and their strongholds occupied by Imperial troops—which, the poor refugees seeing, became induced to reinhabit their desolate farms and homesteads. Order and quiet would in a short time appear, and the crops would be gathered and housed—when the Taipings would again overrun the country. The Imperial rabble charged with the defences of the strongholds invariably fled, and the former scene above described would be re-

against the country; but we are unfortunately in ignorance of the force necessary to satisfy the thirty thousand retainers he can bring into the field. The likelihood is, that an expedition of equal strength to that sent to Peking would be wanted, in order to proceed safely in a country quite new to the Allies as a theatre of war.

The Japanese did not overestimate the importance of the foreign element when they decreed its exclusion some centuries ago. The policy was to seal their country hermetically, and to admit strangers on no pretence whatever; and it was the only safe policy in the circumstances. There is so much in the country to attract prying eyes, and so much that is calculated to provoke criticism of every sort, that the authorities may be excused for having seen danger in opening the door for the admission of strangers. The Jesuits, whom they did admit, taught a faith that was so far dangerous to existing institutions as to call for suppression. A scene of carnage marked the closing of the country to foreigners, and it was only a few years ago, after centuries of isolation, that various Western nations got treaties of a kind now admitted to be of little value as binding the Japanese nation.

The different Treaty Powers, however, ignorant of the slender tenure upon which their claim to a footing in the country rested, proceeded to act as if peace and amity were declared between Japan and themselves for ever. The material out of which Britain makes her colonies went at once into its place, and, with a kind of sword of Damocles hanging over them, the Consuls and traders of the various nations applied themselves actively to the functions they were sent to discharge.

We have seen the result. The history of our occupancy has been a grotesque mixture of gaiety and bloodshed. The old story of Consular and Mercantile disagreement was repeated. Two Newspapers were called into being, where might be seen recorded a glowing account of the annual races the one week and an attack upon the British Legation the next. A comic serial was also evoked, which no number of assaults on the artist would suffice to crush. People from all parts of China took their holidays in Japan, indifferent to when the last assassination took place or when the next was likely to happen. And now, here we are, face to face with a murder that exceeds all its predecessors in cold blooded wantonness,—unless we suppose that the perpetrators were incensed by seeing foreigners on horseback. Yet, instead of hostilities being proposed or threatened by us, the Japanese themselves propose it.

When they discover that an act has been committed which the representatives of the West view with unmistakeable gravity, they do not wait to hear of hostilities being opened—they adopt the more original plan of calling for assistance from a foreign force. By this means, the introduction of foreign arms into the country, so far from hurting the prestige of the government at Yedo, would enhance it, as the power to call forth such subsidies would be a new thing to the Tycoon, as well as something startling to his enemies. The former is perhaps better informed as to the resources of Europe, owing to his friends of the Embassy having sent advices. If the rumour be correct that the Tycoon has asked us to help him to put down Satsuma, or, what is nearly equivalent, his unruly nobles, then our position in the country is rendered rather more appreciable than it has ever yet been. According to this, the Tycoon is willing to throw himself more completely into the foreign scale than he has hitherto done, on condition that the Allies will see him safe through with it. He says, in effect, "If I am to point out to you the source of these numerous assassinations, and to denounce the prime movers in a long series of vexatious restrictions that have been gradually imposed upon you, I must be protected from the storm that is sure to follow such a decided step on my part. You cannot expect me to sacrifice my own position and power, and to bring confusion and civil war into the country, by any attempt to avenge upon a powerful noble this murder of your countryman, brutal and cowardly though it be. I know well from the letters I have received from Europe that your respective nations abound in all the most approved appliances of war. Very well: there is Satsuma; try them upon him. We have tried to convince him that we ought not to reject your friendship, but he is bigoted, and fancies himself a match for all Japan and Europe together. What can I do more? give me help against Satsuma—a choice expedition, mind you, but particularly a good British contingent,—and men like Satsuma then will think twice before again cutting down foreigners on the Japanese highway."

In this, as in much that the Japanese authorities have said to us, there would be a great deal of plausibility, and we should find it as difficult as usual to put them in the wrong. It is almost certain that some of the nobility now in office are favourable in their inmost hearts to the repeal of the old law which excludes foreigners from the country, while, with others, the question furnishes a subject to dispute about whenever a subject of dispute is wanted.

If to their real friends, we add those who have adopted their friendship for party purposes, it will be found that Foreigners are not badly supported in Japan, and that the beam only waits to be kicked in favour of the West, by the introduction of an armed expedition.

The advantages of the Japanese trade to the revenue at home are too small to allow of loss or gain to the Exchequer being used as an argument in settling the question of War or No War. The trade done by our merchants there is not so enormous but that it might be given up and never missed. There is only the reluctance which nations like those of the West feel to bidding Japan farewell, that remains to prompt the appeal to arms. It is so hard to think that this land should be thrown open and then closed again, after two centuries concealment from all the world. It is hard to realise the idea of Japan drifting on to the end of time in her own curiously happy state, with straw-shod horses working in the fields, and men in armour riding on the highways, with a social system where immorality is not felt to be immoral, and where the Fall has left all its traces except the sense of shame that was its first; and yet, where, in the absence of natural shame, a conventional honour is found, more rigorous in its demands than the finest laws in all the codes of chivalry. Europe cannot afford to lose sight of a country like this; Social Science and philosophy look to it for facts. It is a book that will want some centuries for perusal, and probably Prince Satsuma may find himself unable to close it. It is a very immoral book in some chapters—much more so than any that the Lord Chancellor punishes people for selling, and we have more than once wondered how it was that Exeter Hall did not clamour for its suppression. Shall we go to war in order to keep it open?—*China Mail, October 30.*

AUSTRALIA.

The English mails of 26th August were delivered here by the *Madras* on 9th inst., one day before contract time. By telegraph from Adelaide we were put in possession of the leading items of news on 7th instant. The punctuality of the steamer on this occasion gave much satisfaction, and the important news brought was scanned with avidity through "extraordinaries" published by all the papers in every part of the colony.

It has become known here that the P. & O. Company have submitted to the Home Government an offer of a mail service to these colonies twice a month for an addition of £60,000 per annum to the present subsidy. Nothing can be done in this colony either to accept or reject until Parliament meets on 7th proximo.

The events of political significance during the month, have been the bringing into operation of Torrens's Land Transfer Act,—the continued dissatisfaction produced by the operation of Duffy's Land Act,—the discontent among non-conformists in consequence of no one representing their interests having been nominated to the new Board of Education,—the publication of the quarterly revenue returns, which show a deficiency in the principal sources of revenue proper and increase in the receipts from the alienation of land,—the opening of the railway to Bendigo,—and the elections consequent upon the retirement of four members of the Legislative Council by effluxion of time. These events, and the preparations now making for the reassembling of Parliament on the 7th of November next, have not, however, produced much excitement politically except among those who "live, move, and have their being" within the charmed circle of "party."

The new Land Act is absolutely without a friend in any section of politicians. Mr. Duffy, as is his wont, has prepared his own "Summary" for transmission by the mail, and as the document contains some statistical information of value, we reprint it in another column. To make it intelligible, we must premise that the Act required four millions of acres of land to be open for selection at the beginning of September. The actual quantity, it will be seen, was 2,537,218 acres. The Act further required that thereafter these should never be less than two millions open for selection. The area actually so open a week ago was 1,625,496, and that quantity has since been reduced. No new areas have been lately proclaimed, but many of those already thrown into the market have been

the law has been broken by its author. Credit is taken for the fact that only three-tenths of the lands selected were balloted for, but if the system were a good one, the fact of the existence of competition should not require any apology.

It is a notorious fact that the law has been evaded by squatters and speculators taking, through agents, more land than they could legally purchase in their own names. The law pretends to provide a remedy for undue selections of this kind, but so palpably inadequate are its provisions that no one has yet availed himself of the recommended remedy, notwithstanding that Mr. Duffy himself has offered a reward to any one who will commence litigation. The very uselessness of the "checks upon monopoly," leads parties who are aggrieved by the working of the Act to submit in silence to their disappointments; hence the paucity of complaints upon which Mr. Duffy plumes himself so much.

The ceremonial of opening the railway to Castlemain and Bendigo was held with great "pomp, pride and circumstance." There was one day of rejoicing at Castlemain and another day of rejoicing at Sandhurst, and on both occasions banquets and balls were given, with all the concomitants of addresses, presentations, and processions. In both places the ministry came in for a share of disapprobation as well as applause, and on any other occasion than one of rejoicing the dissentients would assuredly have carried the day. The banquet were creditably got up, but the speeches delivered at them were of the flimsiest texture. The Commissioner of Railways, Mr. Mitchell, was expected to make an important statement on the financial position of the railway undertaking, but all that he said on this subject is comprised in the following paragraph:—

In referring to the statistics of the railways, he said he had ascertained that 47½ per cent of the receipts would pay expenses, leaving a clear profit of 52½ per cent for the returns. In August last, when the Ballarat line was opened; there were 150 miles of railway laid down, from which a revenue of £7500 a week was derived. To-day 58 miles more rails are laid, which he had every reason to believe would prove the most profitable fifty miles of the whole line. But even taking them to yield the same returns as the other lines, the total revenue would be equal to £10,000 per week, and that would pay three and a half per cent. upon the capital already spent. Up to the present time they had not been in a position to take back carriage. When they could do that the additional revenue from the whole lines would be equal to £2,000, or £12,000 per week, and the whole revenue in such a case would amount to £624,000 per annum. At 52½ per cent profit there would be £327,000 available, or something over four per cent on the capital. When he spoke of the capital he did not mean it to be understood that the whole of the railway loan had been spent. They had yet several works to perform—the repairs to the Geelong line, which would require some £250,000 and the line to Echuca, which would likely cost £600,000. When they had made the whole of the lines there would be about eight millions borrowed.

To show what reliance is to be placed on these statements we will quote the financial portion of Mr. Mitchell's speech on a similar occasion at Ballarat:—

When the line is completed to Echuca the amount of our debt will be £8,500,000! The interest on that amount is £510,000. If I were a director of a company and if I were standing before a body of the shareholders, and were called upon to offer an explanation; or, if I were offering an explanation of their affairs, I would boldly tell them that they were safe—that they would not only pay the interest of the debt, but that there would be a margin to go towards paying off the principal. It is perhaps expected that I should give you some reasons for what I say; and I shall do so. We have already completed 50 miles of railway to Woodend: that returns a revenue of £63 per mile per week. In a few months I trust the line will be open to Bendigo; and then the distance is doubled, and therefore I may calculate that the returns will be doubled also. The line to Ballarat is equal to the one named; and from this I calculate that the returns of the two will exceed £830,000 a year. The expenses on the Woodend line do not exceed 50 per cent. We can therefore estimate that when the line is opened the whole way the expenditure will be rather decreased than increased; and if we take half that amount as the actual returns that the railways will give, we shall have an income of £5,500,000 a year. That would leave the debt to the extent of £90,000 a-year. But then I have not taken into calculation at all in those returns the traffic between Geelong and Williamstown and Melbourne. Then the back traffic—but here there is no back traffic: if for the returns of these we allow one third more, you will find that we shall not only be able to pay the whole interest of our debt but to put by £50,000 a-year besides. (Applause.)

It will be perceived that in April Mr. Mitchell makes the debt eight millions and a half. In October he speaks as if there were no supplementary loan to be provided for, and the half millions with contempt. In April he calculated the returns from the two hundred miles of railway to amount to £830,000 a year, exclusive of the Geelong and Williamstown and Melbourne trade and exclusive of back traffic. In October he is constrained to reduce the estimate to £624,000, inclusive of all he excluded before. His statements respecting the working expenses are no less irreconcilable. In April, he estimated them at the half of £63 per mile per week, or fifty per cent of the revenue, which would give £415,000 per annum. In October he sets them down at 47½ per cent of his diminished revenue estimate, which would give only £300,000 per annum—less than three-fourths of his former estimate! If his October estimate of receipts, and his April estimate of expenses be taken, the available balance will be £209,000. In April Mr. Mitchell sets down the clear "profit" at £415,000; in October he reduces it to £327,000; and by a process of cross-examination of his two speeches, we find that it will be only 209,000, or about one-half of the April estimate. The interest on the loan is £510,000 per annum, and if we take from this £209,000, it will be found that the *annual loss* on the railways will be nearly £300,000!

The line to Bendigo, although opened, is not completed, for of the whole 100½ miles 44 are a single line, and on that single line not a station has yet been built.

Much dissatisfaction, and some little indignation, was expressed in the early part of the month at the incompleteness of the arrangements made by the Executive for bringing into operation The Real Property Act (TORRENS'). On application at the proper office it was found that none of the requisite forms had been printed, in fact that the Registrar had not been authorised to commence business. It fell to the lot of Messrs. Gibson Brothers, of Geelong, who took considerable interest in procuring the passing of the Act through parliament, to stir up the Executive; and, after considerable delay, the first Torrens' title issued in this colony was procured by them for Mr. Walter M. Hitchcock, of Geelong. It is believed that the ministry will make an effort in the next session of Parliament to neutralise some of the beneficial provisions of the Act. The Attorney General, Mr. Ireland, is believed to be unscrupulous, the other law officer of the Crown, Mr. Wood, is easily led, and the really independent members of the Ministry seem afraid to assert themselves. The friends of the measure, however, are on the alert both inside and outside the walls of Parliament, and are prepared to do battle *à outrance* for the Act in its integrity. Mr. Torrens goes to England by the present mail and will, no doubt, be called upon by land reformers in the old country to give some account of the marve's he has accomplished in reforming the system of conveyancing in these colonies.

The vacancies in the Legislative Council caused by the retirement in rotation of one member for each Province have in three cases been filled by re-electing the retiring members without opposition. In the Southern Province, Mr. W. J. T. Clarke beat Dr. Embling; while in the North-Western Province, Mr. Rilfe, is opposed by W. Campbell. The polling takes place on the 1st prox. These elections will make no difference in the state of parties.—*Geelong Advertiser, Oct. 25.*

COMMERCIAL.

The singular quietness which has characterized our trade for many past months may in part be accounted for by the more economic habits of our population, but it is chiefly attributable to the efforts increasingly made to supply our own wants, instead of relying on foreign help as in the earlier days. New industries are being created almost every week, and the demand for imported products is therefore greatly lessened; the ale now furnished to the public by colonial brewers is of a much superior quality to that formerly made; and under such an extension of the wine-licence system as has been legalised in New South Wales, and with a distillation law more nearly in accordance with the actual requirements of these times, the importation of beer and wine and spirits would be affected to an extent as great as has been already the trade in provisions. Of course, these are matters of time; the importing interests are too strongly represented in the legislature to permit native industry to reap its fair and full harvest; but the day is coming, and quickly too, when these advantages can no longer be withheld from the people.

Under such circumstances, the monthly exports from Great Britain of merchandise valued at, say £400,000, will be greatly in excess of our wants and means of purchase; and such continued heavy receipts of goods as we have had to note in many successive summaries must exercise a depressing influence on the market here, and interfere seriously with the profits of importers.

The wool season hasled to some improvement in general business in consequence of the stores for up country stations being sent on by the returning drays, &c. Considerable quantities of wool have already come to hand, and still larger supples are on the way from the interior, which seem to justify the hope that the exporting operations of the year will equal, if not exceed the shipments of the previous season. The *Wave of Life*, 887 tons register, has now on board 2,2000 bales, and will take about 2,550 in all; the dead weight shipped in Hobson's Bay included 15,408 hides, 35,000 loose and 50 bags bones; she will have at least 20,000 ounces of gold, and will be despatched promptly on 30th inst., by Messrs Dalgety, Ibbotson and Co., in order to secure the delivery of the cargo in ample time for the London February sales. The *Giant's Causeway*, 1250 tons register, has for dead weight 250 tons of chrome ore, the produce of New Zealand; yesterday 2,750 bales had been shipped, and the total freight will be close to 4,500 bales; 10,000 ozs of gold are already engaged, which quantity will probably be largely supplemented; and it is the intention of Messrs Holmes, White & Co, to despatch her on the 5th November at latest. The *Ellis. Ann Bright*, 1920 tons register is filling up fast, and Messrs Swanston, Willis, and Stephan have fixed the departure for an early day in November. When these three splendid ships have been fully laden, others will be laid on; and owing to the hearty co-operation of our merchants in this matter, all that can be done will be done to fill them up with the least possible delay.

Appended are the returns of the direct imports and exports during the past three months; in that time we have received 63,000 gallons of draught and bottled beer, 56 tons of candles, 2839 tons of coals 19,838 bushels of wheat, 4987 bushels of malt, &c., the estimated value of which is £88,591. The countries whence they have come are as follow:—

United Kingdom	£60,239
Brit. Possessions, New South Wales	6,410
,, New Zealand	...
,, South Australia	10,551
,, Tasmania	5,667
,, Calcutta	1,796
,, Cape of Good Hope	867
Foreign Countries, Bordeaux	1,120
,, Foo-Chow-Foo	763
,, Rotterdam	159
United States, Boston	1,019
	£88,591

The exports during this period comprise horses and sheep, 103 tons flour, and supplies of salted provisions, which have been shipped to the destinations given below:—

United Kingdom	£ 1
British Possession, New South Wales	27
,, New Zealand	3975
,, Tasmania	965
Total quarter's exports	£4068

What is especially needed just now to give a new impetus to commerce and to colonial progress generally, is universally considered to be immigration. With so great a number thrown out of employment by the cotton famine, and starvation only staved off by the kind aid voluntarily given by wealthier countrymen, it was naturally anticipated that the many attractions of this noble colony would have induced thousands to seek here the support which Great Britain cannot give. Something has been done on this side under the Emigration Remittance system, the sum of £1661 having been paid since the 3rd July at the Custom House in Geelong, to secure a free passage to 327 individuals, the members of the working classes thus nobly helping to give to their friends and kindred a share of the comfort and independence they themselves are now enjoying here; and as a portion of the money paid for crown lands is to be devoted to this purpose, we may shortly hope to welcome to Victoria some thousands who will realise here comforts that would have been far beyond their reach at home.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

IS INDIA TO BE GOVERNED ON THE SPOT OR 8,000 MILES OFF?

(From the Madras Times, Nov. 12.)

The great question of the day for India is that which Mr. Laing has so forcibly and pithily brought before the British nation in his recent speeches to the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester and Glasgow—shall India be governed by officials on the spot, or by a Secretary and Council at home? The subject is one of vital importance, and the issues are of the most momentous description. The experience of the last few years has proved that the policy adopted in each case is diametrically opposed to that of the other. Both cannot be right; or if both be practicable, one must be of immensely greater advantage to the country; and it is worth while thoroughly and dispassionately to consider the question in all its bearings. We shall first briefly allude to the good and weak points of each system, as urged by its friends and foes, and then see on which side the advantage appears to lie.

There can be no doubt that the first essential necessary, in order that a right conclusion upon any subject may be come to, is that there shall be full knowledge of the conditions and bearings of the matter in hand. It is evident that this can be best obtained on the spot; and perfectly, only by those who are accustomed to the manners and modes of thought of the parties concerned; a knowledge which can only result from long residence among, and intimate acquaintance with the inner life of, the people. These qualifications can only be present in those who have made this country their home, and who continue able to investigate on the spot the causes or results of any given line of action. But, say the supporters of Government from home, and we must say they have experience to support them, those whose world has been bounded by black faces and local labours, necessarily contract many prejudices, and become excessively limited in their ideas, fancying that all the world is like that little circle, which has become what it is by the influence of their own character and energy. Those who have mixed with retired Civilians must have felt that with regard to the great majority of them the charges is perfectly true. Indeed when transferred to the large and more open sphere of England, or in Parliament, they are usually notorious for some innocent idiosyncracy, which to them is the grand panacea for the world's evils. It is therefore argued that to transfer the able governor of a small province, to the rule of a large empire, would be to reduce the latter to the level of a close borough; and where the most general principles should be adopted, to introduce the maxims of petty convenience, found suitable to men of one condition, with one language and style of thought.

We are also told that if the principles which guide the executive be correct, an occasional absence of full information may indeed produce inconvenience and even some personal injustice; but upon the detection of the error, this can easily be remedied; for the mistake was accidental, not essential. But if, while the bare facts are correct, even to the minutest particular, they be classed, commented upon, their causes and effects calculated, on principles not sanctioned by the laws of broad and liberal experience, the greatest evils must ensue; and the very certainty of the facts must cause increased persistency in the wrong line of action. The former is said to be the certain course which would be pursued at home; while it would be only too likely that experienced "wise men of India" would adopt the latter. There can be little doubt that this assertion is true, and applicable to the Government of this country. Therefore it is concluded that, provided pretty accurate information be constantly forwarded to men of large experience and liberal principles of home, their decision will be, in all probability, more correct than that to be obtained in any other way.

Granting the above courses to be taken pure and simple, we cannot but think that it would be better to be governed from home; although frequently there would result irreconcilable differences between the home authorities and the Indian people. But this truth is so obvious that it is idle to suppose the able concocters of the recent Indian Constitution ignorant of it. And yet they did not intend to place in the hands of any home official the complete authority over Indian questions. For the guidance of our own thoughts, it may be well to re-state the reasons which influenced them. So early as the times of Fox and Pitt, both the parties at present existing were well-marked; Fox wishing to centre all authority at home, while the great Pitt resolutely contended for a different course. The latter gained the day, and appointed Governors-General with powers as extensive as till his advent of Sir Charles Wood—if almost till his advent of Sir Charles Wood—of integrity. Mr. Torrens goes to England by the present mail and will, no doubt, be called upon by land reformers in the old country to give some account of the marve's he has accomplished in reforming the system of conveyancing in these colonies.

The vacancies in the Legislative Council caused by the retirement in rotation of one member for each Province have in three cases been filled by re-electing the retiring members without opposition. In the Southern Province, Mr. W. J. T. Clarke beat Dr. Embling; while in the North-Western Province, Mr. Rilfe, is opposed by W. Campbell. The polling takes place on the 1st prox. These elections will make no difference in the state of parties.—*Geelong Advertiser, Oct. 25.*

COMMERCIAL.

The singular quietness which has characterized our trade for many past months may in part be accounted for by the more economic habits of our population, but it is chiefly attributable to the efforts increasingly made to supply our own wants, instead of relying on foreign help as in the earlier days. New industries are being created almost every week, and the demand for imported products is therefore greatly lessened; the ale now furnished to the public by colonial brewers is of a much superior quality to that formerly made; and under such an extension of the wine-licence system as has been legalised in New South Wales, and with a distillation law more nearly in accordance with the actual requirements of these times, the importation of beer and wine and spirits would be affected to an extent as great as has been already the trade in provisions. Of course, these are matters of time; the importing interests are too strongly represented in the legislature to permit native industry to reap its fair and full harvest; but the day is coming, and quickly too, when these advantages can no longer be withheld from the people.

Under such circumstances, the monthly exports from Great Britain of merchandise valued at, say £400,000, will be greatly in excess of our wants and means of purchase; and such continued heavy receipts of goods as we have had to note in many successive summaries must exercise a depressing influence on the market here, and interfere seriously with the profits of importers.

The wool season hasled to some improvement in general business in consequence of the stores for up country stations being sent on by the returning drays, &c. Considerable quantities of wool have already come to hand, and still larger supples are on the way from the interior, which seem to justify the hope that the exporting operations of the year will equal, if not exceed the shipments of the previous season. The *Wave of Life*, 887 tons register, has now on board 2,2000 bales, and will take about 2,550 in all; the dead weight shipped in Hobson's Bay included 15,408 hides, 35,000 loose and 50 bags bones; she will have at least 20,000 ounces of gold, and will be despatched promptly on 30th inst., by Messrs Dalgety, Ibbotson and Co., in order to secure the delivery of the cargo in ample time for the London February sales. The *Giant's Causeway*, 1250 tons register, has for dead weight 250 tons of chrome ore, the produce of New Zealand; yesterday 2,750 bales had been shipped, and the total freight will be close to 4,500 bales; 10,000 ozs of gold are already engaged, which quantity will probably be largely supplemented; and it is the intention of Messrs Holmes, White & Co, to despatch her on the 5th November at latest. The *Ellis. Ann Bright*, 1920 tons register is filling up fast, and Messrs Swanston, Willis, and Stephan have fixed the departure for an early day in

We read that on hearing of Sir Francis Delaval's death, Foote burst into tears, and refused for two days to admit any one to his room. On the third day he mustered up courage to ask, with swollen eyes, what time the burial would take place. "Not till next week, sir," was the reply; "the surgeons are first to dissect his head." "What do they expect to get there?" said the disconsolate Foote; "I have known poor Frank's head these five-and-twenty years, and I could never find anything in it."

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brand which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London, Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz
Claret	No. 1 ..... Black Capsule	35
	,, pts. ..... ,, ,,	18
	No. 2 ..... Blue ,,	30
	,, Pts. ..... ,, ,,	16
	No. 3 ..... Yellow ,,	25
	,, Pts. ..... ,, ,,	14
	No. 4 ..... Green ,,	22
	,, Pts. ..... ,, ,,	12
	Medoc ..... Red ,,	17
	,, Pts. ..... ,, ,,	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	33
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Black Seal ..... Pts.	28
Port	Red Seal ..... Pts.	15
	,, ,, ... Pts.	24
	Amontillado ..... Black Seal	12
Sherry	Pale Amoroso	32
	Light Golden ..... Green ,, ,,	30
	Pale ..... Brown ,, ,,	28
	Pale ..... Yellow ,, ,,	26
	Pale ..... White ,, ,,	22
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		30
Curacoa	Brown ..... in Glass Bottles	42
	,, ,, Pts.	21
	White ,, ,, Bottles	42
	,, ,, Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
,,	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
,,	Pts.	15

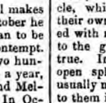
EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, 4, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:
Ducomier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

IMPORTANT.—GENUINE BASS'S ALE, GUARANTEED.—The finest East India Pale Ale pe *City of Carlisle*, just arrived in harbour.
500 Dozen of this magnificent Ale in splendid condition at Rs. 6 per dozen.
Also, York Hams, and Wiltshire Cheeses at 14as. per lb.
The above are the finest ever imported into Bombay and all A. I. at McCORMICK & Co.'s 15, Apollo Street, Fort, a rare lot of Trueman Hanbury and Baxton's and Barclay and Perkins, splendid Porter and Guiness's Dublin Stout.

JUST RECEIVED.—Messrs. GRAHAM & Co.'s Port. A Consignment of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship *Flower of the Forest*.
The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXtra—very fine, old, and mellow.
This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.
JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.
PORT in Case containing..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing..... 2 ,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 ,,
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen		Quarts.	
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.
Apply to	S. BURSTALL & Co.		

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by
W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing 1 ,, ,,
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE—

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25
St. George ,, ...	23
Chambertin ,, ...	20
Do. Pints.	11
Clos. Vongeot qts.	18
Do. Pints.	10

CLARETS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30
Chateau Margaux	22
Sauterne	22

SHERRY.	Rs.
Old Golden.....	22
Brown	20

LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Anisette	30
Creme de Cresis	22

BRANDIES.	Rs.
Debruck Fils old Cognac.....	32
Cruitte Dupont's do...	25
Camilion's do...	28

CORDIALS.	Rs.
Raspberry	20
Cherry Cordial	20
Whiskey	21
Old Tom, by Booth ...	18
GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie ...	20
GERMAN ABSINTHE ...	18

N. B.—To close an Account Messrs. Debruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal ..... Amontill	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. } ..... Good Dinner Wine	,,	,,	24
White do. }			
Brown do. }			
Yellow do. }	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ..... Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do. ..... Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ..... Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ..... Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux	,,	,,	28
Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	16
Medoc	,,	,,	
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality ..... A. DePaul ..... Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ..... A. D. ..... Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ..... d. O. Morizet ..... Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. ..... do. ..... Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still } Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine...	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSSELE do. do.	,,	,,	21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,,	18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	,,	,,	42
CURACOA	,,	,,	40
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	30
CHERRY BRANDY	,,	,,	
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	,,	30
do. ..... Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,,	20
Rum ..... Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	
Gin—Old Tom ..... Booth, London	,,	,,	
Do. ..... Hollands in cases	,,	,,	21
WHISKEY ..... Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	,,	,,	

BEERS AND STOUT.
Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Scotch and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, HYDERABAD, AND MOOREE.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., and a few Jars of good English Butter, at 12 annas per lb., just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parraffin Candles.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co.—Watchmakers and Jewellers have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Captain J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captian—Turner, Secretary.

AMERICAN ICED SODA FOUNTAINS.—OPENED THIS DAY, at No. 11, Forbes Street, (until a more eligible situation can be obtained) the celebrated Porcelain lined Soda Fountains, now introduced for the first time into this country, from which is drawn direct on draught Sparkling Soda flavored with—

Vanilla.	Orange.	Raspberry.
Pine Apple.	Lemon.	Bitters, &c.
Nectar.	Ginger.	
Sarsaparilla.	Strawberry.	

This, when well iced, as it will be, affords one of the most pleasing, healthful and refreshing beverages, and taken with the Syrups it clears and enlivens the blood, sharpens the appetite, brightens the complexion, tickles the palate and cools the body.
Sold on draught and per the dozen by the undersigned, No. 11, Forbes Street, next door but one to corner of Bake-house lane, opposite the Police Office.
JAMES REYNELL.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ¾ to 1¼ Inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 3 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED